This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents *will not* correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problems Mailbox.

Levy, N.
10/001311


```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:41:42 ON 19 MAR 2003
                  E "O-PHENYLPHENOL"/CN 5
L1              1 S E3
                  E SUCCINIC ACID/CN 5
L2              1 S E3
                  E ADOGEN/CN 5
                  E "1,3-PROPANEDAMINE"/CN 5
                  E "1,3-PROPANEDIAMINE"/CN 5
L3              1 S E3
                  E "N-9-OCTADECENYL"/CN 5
                  E ADOGEN/CN 5

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:44:46 ON 19 MAR 2003
L1              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  O-PHENYLPHENOL/CN
L2              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "SUCCINIC ACID"/CN
L4           2987 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR O(W)(PHENYLPHENOL
                  OR (PHENYL OR PH)(W)PHENOL)
L5             23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND (L2 OR SUCCINIC)

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 23  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:1858  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:84853
TITLE:                    Development of Binary Classification of
                          Structural Chromosome Aberrations for a Diverse
                          Set of Organic Compounds from Molecular
                          Structure
AUTHOR(S):                Serra, J. R.; Thompson, E. D.; Jurs, P. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Chemistry Department, Pennsylvania State
                          University, University Park, PA, 16802, USA
SOURCE:                   Chemical Research in Toxicology (2003), 16(2),
                          153-163
                          CODEN: CRTOEC; ISSN: 0893-228X
PUBLISHER:                American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   Classification models are generated to predict in vitro cytogenetic
     results for a diverse set of 383 org. compds.  Both k-nearest
     neighbor and support vector machine models are developed.  They are
     based on calcd. mol. structure descriptors.  Endpoints used are the
     labels clastogenic or nonclastogenic according to an in vitro
     chromosomal aberration assay with Chinese hamster lung cells.
     Compds. that were tested with both a 24 and 48 h exposure are
     included.  Each compd. is represented by calcd. mol. structure
     descriptors encoding the topol., electronic, geometrical, or polar
     surface area aspects of the structure.  Subsets of informative
     descriptors are identified with genetic algorithm feature selection
     coupled to the appropriate classification algorithm.  The overall
     classification success rate for a k-nearest neighbor classifier
     built with just 6 topol. descriptors is 81.2% for the training set
     and 86.5% for an external prediction set.  The overall
     classification success rate for a 3-descriptor support vector
     machine model is 99.7% for the training set, 92.1% for the
     cross-validation set, and 83.8% for an external prediction set.
IT   90-43-7, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol 110-15-6,
     Butanedioic acid, biological studies
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PRP (Properties); BIOL
     (Biological study)
        (binary classification of structural chromosome aberrations for
```

diverse set of org. compds. from mol. structure)
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:409130 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:381751
TITLE: Antimicrobial film-forming compositions containing phenols complexed with polycarboxylic acids and quaternary amines
INVENTOR(S): Lezdey, John; Lezdey, Jarett
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 491,224.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002064544	A1	20020530	US 2001-1311	20011123
US 2002028229	A1	20020307	US 2000-491224	20000125

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-491224 A2 20000125
AB The invention provides antimicrobial compn. which contain phenols complexed with polycarboxylic acid and a quaternary amine compd. to form a long lasting film which can be sprayed on surfaces or combined with a polymer. A film-forming antimicrobial compn. is formed by admixing: (a) about 0.4 to 10% by wt. of phenol; (b) about 0.4 to 10% by wt. of a phenol selected from the group consisting of **o-phenylphenol** and chlorinated phenol; (c) about 0.4 to 10% by wt. of a polycarboxylic acid having 2 to 4 carboxylic acid groups; (d) about 0.4 to 10% by wt. of a compd. having at least one amine group selected from the group consisting of 1, 3-propanediamine, N-9-octadecenyl, N,N,N,N1,N1-pentamethyl-N-tallow-N-alkyl-1,3-propanediamine, methylytrialkyl (C6-C10)-amine, oleyl amine and pentamethyl propane diammonium salt, the free amines or acid addn. salts thereof; and (e) a solvent selected from the group consisting of water and an alkanol of 2-4 carboxylic acid groups as the remainder.
IT **90-43-7, o-Phenylphenol**
110-15-6D, Succinic acid, complexes with phenols and quaternary amines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial film-forming compns. contg.)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:172398 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:195641
TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions
INVENTOR(S): Lezdey, John; Lezdey, Jarett R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002028229	A1	20020307	US 2000-491224	20000125
US 2002064544	A1	20020530	US 2001-1311	20011123

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-491224 A2 20000125
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:195641
AB The invention provides antimicrobial compns. which contain a phenol complex with a film-forming complex of a polycarboxylic acid and a microbicide contg. at least two quaternary amine groups, preferably Adogen.
IT **90-43-7, o-PhenylPhenol 110-15-6**
, **Succinic** acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial compns. contg.)

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:578597 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:124156
TITLE: Bactericide combinations in detergents
INVENTOR(S): Elsmore, Richard; Houghton, Mark Phillip
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Robert McBride Ltd., UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2354771	A1	20010404	GB 1999-23253	19991001

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1999-23253 19991001
AB The detergent comprises a bactericide in combination with an anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric surfactant which has a C12-18 alkyl group as the longest chain attached to the hydrophilic moiety. Creduret 50 (hydrogenated ethoxylated castor oil) 50, citric acid 12, formalin 10, sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate (C12-20) alkyl 1, perfume white line 0.5, detergent enzyme savingase 0.2, and bactericide Pr 4-hydroxybenzoate 1.0 parts formed a detergent, showing redn. activity after contact 2.
IT **90-43-7**, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol **90-43-7D**, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol, chlorinated **110-15-6**, Butanedioic acid, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bactericide combinations in detergents)

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:221883 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:242065
TITLE: Antimicrobial cat litter
INVENTOR(S): Lezdey, John; Lezdey, Jarett R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alphamed Pharmaceutical, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6207143	B1	20010327	US 2000-491223	20000125

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-491223 20000125
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:242065
AB A cat litter compn. is provided which contains on the litter particles an antimicrobial compn., which is the admixt. of a diquat, a polycarboxylic acid, at least one phenol compd. and a carrier, which is water or alc.-water.
IT **90-43-7**, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol **110-15-6**, **Succinic** acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial cat litter)
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:809344 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:291213
TITLE: Acute toxicity data submissions
AUTHOR(S): Parent, Richard A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Consultox, Ltd., Damariscotta, ME, 04543, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Toxicology (2000), 19(5), 331-373
CODEN: IJTOFN; ISSN: 1091-5818
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Data on acute toxicity of a wide variety of chem. toxicants were presented. Toxicity, mortality, skin tests, eye toxicity, sensitization, inhalation toxicity, subacute oral toxicity and sex differences in animal models were presented.
IT **90-43-7**, **o-Phenylphenol**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(chem. toxicant acute toxicity data submissions)

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:457166 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:63061
TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions
INVENTOR(S): Smith, Novis W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dr. Novis Smith and Company, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9720037	A1	19970605	WO 1996-US18962	19961126
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9710845	A1	19970619	AU 1997-10845	19961126

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-563442 19951128
US 1996-743407 19961101
WO 1996-US18962 19961126

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:63061

AB The invention provides antimicrobial compns. which contain a phenol complex with a film-forming complex of a polycarboxylic acid and a microbicide contg. .gtoreq.2 quaternary and/or amine sites. The compn. can include a film-forming lactone or lactam which is complexed with a phenol.

IT **90-43-7, O-Phenylphenol 110-15-6**
, **Succinic** acid, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial compns.)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:616118 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:249466
TITLE: Functional moldings slowly releasing vaporizable ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Matsuda, Masahiro; Kitano, Hisao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kokando Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08183897	A2	19960716	JP 1994-339768	19941228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-339768 19941228

AB The title moldings are prepd. from 1-30% mixts. of (a) vaporizable perfumes, deodorants, bactericides, fungicides, anti-corrosion agents, and/or antirust agents (e.g., lemon oil) and (b) wax- or oligomer-type ester plasticizers (e.g., hydrogenated jojoba oil) with 70-99% (c) ester-type biodegradable synthetic resins (e.g., polycaprolactone) by mixing at 40-150.degree. and molding to articles.

IT **90-43-7, o-Phenylphenol**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(functional moldings slowly releasing vaporizable ingredients)

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:148658 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:281292
TITLE: Quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSARs) for skin corrosivity of organic acids, bases and phenols: principal components and

neural network analysis of extended datasets
AUTHOR(S): Barratt, M. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unilever Environmental Safety Lab., Bedford, MK44 1LQ, UK
SOURCE: Toxicology in Vitro (1996), 10(1), 85-94
CODEN: TIVIEQ; ISSN: 0887-2333
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Quant. structure-activity relationships (QSARs) relating skin corrosivity data of org. acids, bases and phenols to their log(octanol/water partition coeff.), mol. vol., m.p. and pKa have been extended to substantially larger datasets. In addn. to principal components anal., as used in earlier work, the datasets have also been analyzed using neural networks. Plots of the first two principal components of the four independent variables, which broadly model skin permeability and cytotoxicity, for each of the extended datasets confirmed that the anal. was able to discriminate well between corrosive and non-corrosive chems. Neural networks using the same parameters as inputs, were trained to an output in the range 0.0 to 1.0, with non-corrosive chems. being assigned the value 0 and corrosive chems. the value 1. As well as yielding classification predictions in agreement with those in the training sets, predicted outputs in the 0 to 1 range gave a useful indication of the confidence of the predicted classification. These QSARs are useful (a) for the prediction of the skin corrosivity potentials of new or untested chems. and (b) for detg. the confidence of predictions in regions of 'biol. uncertainty' which exist at the classification threshold between corrosive and non-corrosive chems.
IT **90-43-7**, 2-Phenylphenol **110-15-6**, **Succinic** acid, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(QSARs for skin corrosivity of org. acids, bases and phenols - principal components and neural network anal. of extended datasets)

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:484720 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:84720
TITLE: Electrophilicity as measured by Ke: molecular determinants, relationship with other physical-chemical and quantum mechanical parameters, and ability to predict rodent carcinogenicity
AUTHOR(S): Benigni, R.; Cotta-Ramusino, M.; Andreoli, C.; Giuliani, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Comp. Toxicol. Ectoxicol., Ist. Super. Sanita, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1992), 13(4), 547-53
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB This paper analyzes electrophilicity data as measured by the Ke system for 205 chems. including both rodent carcinogens and non-carcinogens. Multivariate statistical methods were used. The anal. identified atoms and substructures contributing to electrophilicity, and permitted to establish a theor. method by

which the Ke value (electrophilicity) of chems. can be easily estd. In a subset of chems., the Ke parameter was compared with other phys.-chem. and quantum mech. properties: Ke appeared to be mostly correlated with the energy of the LUMO and with the abs. electronegativity. The role of Ke in structure-activity studies was also investigated; in particular, a comparative anal. of the performance of Ke, Salmonella typhimurium and Ashby's structural alerts in predicting carcinogenicity was carried out. The Ke system performed better than the other systems. However, because of the many different mechanisms underlying carcinogenesis, the Ke system cannot predict the potential carcinogenicity of all kinds of chems. It is concluded that the main role of Ke in risk assessment consists in producing a probabilistic est. of the rodent carcinogenicity of the chems.: e.g. a chem. with Ke higher than 3.0 .times. 1012 M-1 s-1 has nearly 80% probability of being a carcinogen. Such a probability est. can be used to rank the chems. in a priority scale for subsequent and more detailed studies, either theor. or exptl. In view of this, the role of the authors' method for estg. Ke is particularly important as; it gives rapidly and at no cost a chem. classification for risk assessment and priority setting.

IT **90-43-7**, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(carcinogenicity in rodents of, prediction of, electrophilicity and mol. determinants and quantum mechanics in)

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:104672 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:104672
TITLE: Effects of food additives on .beta.-hexosaminidase release from rat basophilic leukemia cells (RBL-2H3)
AUTHOR(S): Tanaka, Yukio; Takagaki, Yutaka; Nishimune, Takahiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Prefect. Inst. Public Health, Osaka, 537, Japan
SOURCE: Eisei Kagaku (1991), 37(5), 370-8
CODEN: ESKGA2; ISSN: 0013-273X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB To evaluate the immediate allergic reaction, 100 food additives (nutrient supplements, flavorings, bleaching and maturing agents, antioxidants, sweeteners, meat curing agents, preservatives, etc.) were investigated for their effects on .beta.-hexosaminidase release from RBL-2H3 cells. Most of the additives showed no action, but ZnSO4, Zn gluconate, CuSO4, eugenol, cinnamaldehyde, (NH4)2S2O8, thiabendazole, Et and Pr p-hydroxybenzoates, and Al2(SO4)3 inhibited and BHT and BHA promoted the allergic reaction.

IT **90-43-7**, **o-Phenylphenol** **110-15-6**, **Succinic** acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(allergy from, evaluation of, by hexosaminidase release from basophilic leukemia cells)

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:633793 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:233793
TITLE: Deodorant cleaning agents for urinals

INVENTOR(S): Kitsuta, Akito
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Koseiken K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02219898	A2	19900903	JP 1989-39453	19890221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-39453 19890221

AB Cleaning agents contain 15-90% 3,4-xylenol (I), 3,5-xylenol, or **o-phenylphenol** and 2.5-80% acidic substances. Thus, a cleaning agent contained I 50, sulfamic acid 49, hydroxypropyl cellulose 1, and a pink dye 0.01 part.

IT **110-15-6, Succinic** acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(deodorant cleaning agents, contg. phenols, for urinals)

IT **90-43-7, o-Phenylphenol**
RL: USES (Uses)
(deodorant cleaning agents, contg. sulfamic acid, for urinals)

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:499991 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:99991
TITLE: Manufacture of carbon films
INVENTOR(S): Fukuda, Masahiko; Mizogami, Shigeaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01294511	A2	19891128	JP 1988-92565	19880414

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-21663 19880201

AB O-contg. hydrocarbon compds. are thermally decompd. in inert gases to form exfoliative C films on reactor walls by vapor deposition. The products have high chem. stability, elec. cond., and mech. strength.

IT **110-15-6, Succinic** acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(adamantane and, carbon films manufd. from, by thermal decompn. and vapor deposition)

IT **90-43-7,** [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol
RL: USES (Uses)
(carbon films manufd. from, by thermal decompn. and vapor deposition)

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:109835 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:109835
TITLE: Structure-activity studies of chemical

carcinogens: use of an electrophilic reactivity parameter in a new QSAR model
AUTHOR(S): Benigni, R.; Andreoli, C.; Giuliani, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. Super. Di Sanita, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1989), 10(1), 55-61
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Electrophilic reactivity data for 142 compds. were obtained from the literature, and were used to establish the contribution of different functional groups and mol. determinants to this property. An equation contg. .apprx.20 mol. determinants was derived, this provided a system for estg. the electrophilic reactivity for other compds. on the basis of their mol. structure. The contribution of the estd. electrophilicity to the structure-activity relationship (SAR) studies of carcinogens was tested. In a previous work (1988), a set of 137 carcinogens and noncarcinogens belonging to different chem. classes was studied and an SAR was established on the basis of four phys.-chem. descriptors. The math. model consisted of a pattern recognition method specifically designed for the nonlinear situations typical of large noncongeneric sets of chems. The addn. of the estd. electrophilicity parameter increased the overall performance of the system (from the previous 85-90% retrospective correct classification). In particular, the estd. electrophilicity remarkably contributed to the identification of carcinogens (their correct classification increasing from the previous 86% to 97%). The derived SAR was tested by applying it to 11 human carcinogens not included in the training set. Their carcinogenicity was correctly predicted for 10 chems. out of 11.

IT **90-43-7, o-Phenylphenol**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(screening of, carcinogenesis and electrophilicity correlation in relation to)

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:137310 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:137310
TITLE: Organic extractables in municipal wastewater, Vancouver, British Columbia
AUTHOR(S): Rogers, Ian H.; Birtwell, Ian K.; Kruzynski, George M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: West Vancouver Lab., Dep. Fish. Oceans, West Vancouver, BC, V7V 1N6, Can.
SOURCE: Water Pollution Research Journal of Canada (1986), 21(2), 187-204
CODEN: WRJCD9; ISSN: 0197-9140
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Composite 5-7-day samples of chlorinated and unchlorinated primary-treated municipal wastewater were collected at the Iona Island treatment plant during a 62-day exposure of juvenile chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha). No differences between chlorinated and unchlorinated samples were detectable and 9 chlorinated extractables were identified. Mass spectrometric anal. of sewage and sludge exts. identified 100 base/neutral components and 60 acidic substance. Some major constituents were quantified. Fatty acids, petroleum hydrocarbons, arom. acids, and chem. disinfectants were predominant. Toxic compds. present included

chlorophenols, polynuclear arom. hydrocarbons (PAH) nonylphenols, and nonylphenolethoxylates. Tetrachlorophenol and PCP reached max. levels of 7.8 and 13.2.mu.g/L, resp. The PAH were heavily concd. in sludge samples. Nonylphenol was present in wastewater and sludge but the corresponding ethoxylates occurred only in wastewater. PCBs were detectable only in sludge. Some novel identifications included 2 substituted monochlorophenol disinfectants and 2 generic drugs.

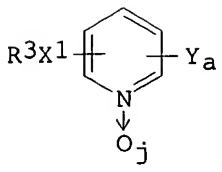
IT **90-43-7, o-Phenylphenol 110-15-6**
, biological studies
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(in wastewater treatment effluent and sludge, chlorination in relation to, in Vancouver, British Columbia)

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:70632 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:70632
TITLE: Use of heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds for reducing moisture loss from plants and increasing crop yield
INVENTOR(S): Manning, David Treadway; Cappy, James Joseph; Cooke, Anson Richard; Sheads, Richard Eric; Wu, Tai Teh; Lopes, Anihal; Phillips, Jennifer Lyn; Outcalt, Russell James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co., Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 789 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8704321	A2	19870730	WO 1987-US240	19870123
WO 8704321	A3	19871105		
W: AU, BR, DK, FI, HU, JP, KR, LK, MW, NO, RO, SD, SU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
DD 254318	A5	19880224	DD 1987-299404	19870122
ZA 8700480	A	19880928	ZA 1987-480	19870122
ES 2004071	A6	19881201	ES 1987-158	19870122
AU 8770316	A1	19870814	AU 1987-70316	19870123
EP 258391	A1	19880309	EP 1987-901826	19870123
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
BR 8705356	A	19880405	BR 1987-5356	19870123
JP 63502511	T2	19880922	JP 1987-501343	19870123
HU 45848	A2	19880928	HU 1987-1236	19870123
FI 8704111	A	19870921	FI 1987-4111	19870921
DK 8704961	A	19870922	DK 1987-4961	19870922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1986-824389		19860123
US 1986-939416		19861215
WO 1987-US240		19870123

GI



I

AB The title compds. R1XR2 [R1 = (un)substituted carbocyclic (arom. or nonarom.) or heterocyclic ring; X = covalent single or double bond, (un)substituted heteroatom or substituted C, etc.; R2 = (un)substituted heterocyclic ring] are plant antitranspirants. The pyridines I [R3 = (un)substituted Ph, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl; X1 = O, S, SO2, NH, CH2O, CH2S, etc.; Y = halo, alkyl, CN, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, etc.; a = 2-4, j = 0, 1] are novel compds. A soln. of 12.4 g 4-methylthiophenol and 10.7 g 2,6-lutidine in 50 mL acetone was treated with 18.4 g cyanuric chloride in 200 mL acetone, to give 1.16 g 2,4-dichloro-6-(4-methylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (II). II (1840 ppm) very markedly decreased transpiration rate and increased leaf diffusion resistance, in potted bean (Phaseolus vulgaris). In isolated pea chloroplasts, 2,4-dichloro-6-(2,6-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine (622 g/L) had no effect on photosynthetic electron transport, as shown by absence of O uptake inhibition. This was contrasted to 65% O uptake inhibition caused by the std. atrazine (108 g/L).

IT **90-43-7**, 2-Phenylphenol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with cyanuric chloride)

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:592373 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:192373
TITLE: A physicochemical screening test for chemical carcinogens: the ke test
AUTHOR(S): Bakale, G.; McCreary, R. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Radiol. Dep., Case West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1987), 8(2), 253-64
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A pulse-cond. technique was used to measure the rate at which excess electrons in liq. cyclohexane attach to carcinogens and noncarcinogens to det. if the electron attachment rate const., ke, could be used to screen potential carcinogens. The kes of 114 chem. are reported; these chem. are among 182 that had previously been tested in a validation study of several short-term carcinogen-screening bioassays. The remaining 68 chem. for which kes were not measured include chem. that were unavailable, were not sufficiently stable or sol. in cyclohexane, or did not have a well-defined mol. wt. For the 114 chem. that were tested, 35 are carcinogens, 50 are putative noncarcinogens, and 29 have not been adequately tested or yielded equivocal responses in animal-test studies. Diffusion-controlled kes were measured for 27 of 35 carcinogens tested whereas the kes of 45 of 50 noncarcinogens were less than diffusion controlled. From these results, several

measures of the predictive performance of using a diffusion-controlled ke to indicate a pos. response to a carcinogen were calcd. and compared with the Ames test predictiveness in screening the same chem. The predictive criteria calcd. were sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, and predictive value, all of which were greater for the ke test than for the Ames test. Comparisons of the chem. that yielded false-neg. responses in the ke and Ames test indicate a high degree of independence between the 2 which implies that the test could be efficaciously used in a battery of short-term tests. Rationales are offered concerning the obsd. ke-carcinogenicity correlation and the apparent lack of the need for procarcinogens to be metabolically activated to yield a pos. ke response.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:12290 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:12290
TITLE: Chemical oxidizability of organic components in water
AUTHOR(S): Janicke, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: WaBoLu-Berichte (1983), (1), 114 pp.
CODEN: WBLBD6; ISSN: 0172-7702
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB The calcd. COD values of 582 chem. compds. are compared to the COD values detd. exptl. by the Cr2O72-, Cr2O72- and Ag, and MnO4- methods.
IT **90-43-7 110-15-6**, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(COD of, exptl. and calcd. values of)

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:417411 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:17411
TITLE: Effect of **o-phenylphenol** on mitochondrial respiration
AUTHOR(S): Cheah, K. S.; Boffoli, D.; Guerrieri, F.; Papa, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Univ. Bari, Bari, Italy
SOURCE: Bollettino - Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale (1976), 52(16), 1272-5
CODEN: BSIBAC; ISSN: 0037-8771
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
AB Respiration by isolated beef heart mitochondria was inhibited by **o-phenylphenol** to a greater extent when succinate was used as substrate than when tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine plus ascorbate was used. This was due to a different specificity of **o-phenylphenol** for the 2 sites rather than to inhibition of succinate transport across the mitochondrial membrane, since the same high respiratory inhibition with succinate was still obsd. when using sonicated submitochondrial particles, which, having a reversed polarity, do not show the problem of succinate transport. The succinate dehydrogenase in the mitochondria was inhibited by **o-phenylphenol** in noncompetitive fashion.
IT **110-15-6**, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);

BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metab. of, by mitochondria, phenylphenol inhibition of)
IT **90-43-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mitochondrial respiration inhibition by, succinate dehydrogenase in relation to)

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:79781 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:79781
TITLE: Accelerators for epoxy-amine condensation reaction
AUTHOR(S): Partansky, Alexander M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Western Div., Dow Chem. Co., Walnut Creek, CA, USA
SOURCE: Advances in Chemistry Series (1970), 92, 29-47
CODEN: ADCSAJ; ISSN: 0065-2393
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB See CA 71: 125287w.
IT **90-43-7 110-15-6**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for reaction of epoxyphenoxypropane with methylenedianiline)

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:44477 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:44477
TITLE: Preventing rearrangement of blocked copolyesters
INVENTOR(S): Smith, James G.; Kibler, Charles J.; Schulken, Roger M., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3483157	A	19691209	US 1967-720003	19671016

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1967-720003 19671016

AB The rearrangement or randomization of a blocked copolyester was prevented by treating the blocked copolyester with As2O5. The copolyester was prepd. from 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 3 mole equivs. terephthalic acid, and 2 mole equivs. **succinic** acid and converted to the m ol.-blocked copolyester. The copolyester contained (iso-PrO)4Ti catalyst. The blocked copolyester had pptn. abscissa (the no. of ml of precipitant required to ppt. sufficient of the dissolved polymer to reduce the light transmission of the solm. from 100% to 95%) 41.8. A sample of the copolyester was subjected to the 4-min film test (heated 4 min between plates in a molten state at 280.degree.) and the pptn. abscissa was 72, indicating extensive randomization of the block copolyester on melting. The blocked copolyester (10 g) dissolved in 125 ml .gamma.-butyrolactone and pptd. in EtOH, when subjected to the 4 min film test had pptn. abscissa 68.8. The procedure was

repeated with another 10-g sample of copolyester except that 10 mg As2O5 was added to the soln., and the 4-min film test pptn. abscissa was 43. The As2O5 was effective in deactivating the residual Ti catalyst so tha t the original mol.-blocked copolyester could be held in the molten state for 4 min and still retain the mol.-blocked structure. As2O5 on a MeOCH2CH2O2Bz carrier was also used; other carriers claimed were BuOBz, **o-phenylphenol**, di-Me terephthalate, and biphenyl.

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:461795 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:61795
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:11228h,11229a-c
TITLE: Aqueous cutting fluids
INVENTOR(S): Davis, Robert H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc.
SOURCE: 4 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1392444		19650312	FR	
GB 1021004			GB	
US 3256187		1966	US	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19630517

AB A concentrate from which a cutting fluid can be prepd. by further diln. contains 20-35% by wt. of an alkanolamine, preferably mono-, di-, or triethanolamine, 1-4% of a C6-12 carboxylic acid, preferably a mono-acid, and 0.1-4% of an alkyl-substituted **succinic** acid or anhydride, preferably a **succinic** anhydride substituted with a C4-8 alkyl group, and H2O. If a C1-5 acid is used, the fluid gives inadequate rust protection, and with a C12+ acid, the fluid is unstable and has a strong tendency to form a semisolid scum. Corrosion-inhibiting properties are improved by further addn. of 0.1-5% by wt. of NaNO2 and (or) 0.1-3% of the Na salt of mercaptobenzothiazole. From 0.05 to 1.5% PhOH or of the Na salt of **o-phenylphenol** and (or) 0.1-3% of H3BO3 are preferably added as germicides, and NaOH or KOH may be used to adjust the pH. The mixt. is preferably made at ambient temp. in 10-20% of the final amt. of H2)O, then dild. to the desired compn. If NaNO2 is used, it must be added last to prevent its decompn. by the org. acid. Thus, a concentrate contg. H2O 70, triethanol amine (I) 24, caprylic acid (II) 3, and nonylsuccinic anhydride (III) 3% by wt. was dild. with 40 parts by wt. of addnl. H2O. Steel coupons dipped in this fluid were satisfactorily rust-free after 48 hrs. exposure to 90% H2O at 21-4.degree., but 2 other fluids, identical except that II and III, resp., were omitted and the amt. of the compd. not removed was doubled, failed the same test. In an unspecified extreme-pressure test, a concentrate contg. H2O 70, I 20, II 3, and III 7% by wt. dild. with 5 parts of H2O gave results marginally inferior to those obtained by using the lubricant described in U.S. 3,071,545 (CA 59, 8520c), but similarly dild. concentrates contg. 30% by wt. of I alone and 20% of I + 10% II gave markedly inferior results.

IT **110-15-6**, **Succinic** acid

(alkyl derivs., cutting fluid contg.)

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1937:14747 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 31:14747
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 31:2030e-g
TITLE: Varnish compositions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bakelite Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 455974		19361030	GB	

AB The compns. comprise a fatty oil, e. g., tung, linseed, castor, soybean, an oil-sol. resin, e. g., rosin, ester gum, copal, PhOH-aldehyde resins, fatty acid- or fatty oil-modified alkyd resins, and a neutral ester of a phenol with a polybasic carboxylic acid. The neutral esters are prepd. from PhOH, cresols, higher-alkylated phenols, alkyl and aralkyl esters of hydroxybenzoic acids, benzylphenols, phenylphenols and .alpha.- and .beta.-naphthol on the one hand and phthalic, **succinic** and maleic acids on the other. Among examples, tung oil and a resin prepd. by the reaction of **o-phenylphenol** with CH2O are heated with the reaction product of 2 mol. of Me salicylate with 1 mol. of phthalyl chloride; xylene is then added together with a Co or Pb drier.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PROMT' ENTERED AT 09:50:51 ON 19 MAR 2003)
L6 9 S L5
L7 9 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 9 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-607109 [65] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-256012 [30]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-171608
TITLE: Film forming antimicrobial composition comprising phenol complexed with polycarboxylic acid and quaternary amine compound.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D22
INVENTOR(S): LEZDEY, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LEZD-I) LEZDEY J
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002064544	A1	20020530	(200265)*		5

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002064544	A1 CIP of	US 2000-491224	20000125
		US 2001-1311	20011123

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-1311 20011123; US 2000-491224 20000125
AN 2002-607109 [65] WPIDS
CR 2002-256012 [30]
AB US2002064544 A UPAB: 20021010
NOVELTY - Film forming antimicrobial composition (I) comprises phenol complexed with polycarboxylic acid and a quaternary amine compound.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a combination of (I) and a polymer capable of forming a fiber or a film.
ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.
USE - (I) May be sprayed on surfaces to form a long lasting film, or may be combined with a polymer. It is useful for combating mold and mildew.
ADVANTAGE - The high molecular weight complexes formed possess the activity of the smaller unreacted functional molecules and do not penetrate the skin.
Dwg.0/0

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 9 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-256012 [30] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-607109 [65]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-076308
TITLE: Film forming antimicrobial, fungicidal and virucidal composition comprises an antimicrobial complex, a phenol compound, a polycarboxylic acid having 2-4 carboxylic acid groups and a carrier.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 C03 D22 E19
INVENTOR(S): LEZDEY, J; LEZDEY, J R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LEZD-I) LEZDEY J; (LEZD-I) LEZDEY J R
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002028229	A1	20020307	(200230)*		4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002028229	A1	US 2000-491224	20000125

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-491224 20000125
AN 2002-256012 [30] WPIDS
CR 2002-607109 [65]
AB US2002028229 A UPAB: 20021014
NOVELTY - Film forming composition comprises an antimicrobial complex (I) (0.4-10 wt.%), a phenol compound (0.4-10 wt.%), a polycarboxylic acid (having 2-4 carboxylic acid groups), and a carrier (lower alkanol or water).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Film forming composition comprises an antimicrobial complex of formula R1(R)HN-(CH2)y-NH(R)R1 (I) (0.4-10

wt.%), a phenol compound (0.4-10 wt.%), a polycarboxylic acid (having 2-4 carboxylic acid groups), and a carrier (lower alkanol or water).
y = 1-6;
R = H or 1-15C alkyl; and
R1 = H or lower alkyl with a polycarboxylic acid having 2-4 carboxylic acid groups.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for an antimicrobial composition comprising N,N,N,N',N'-pentamethyl-N'-tallow alkyl-1,3-propanamine diammonium chloride (0.4-10 wt.%), **succinic** acid (0.4-10 wt.%), phenol (0.2-5 wt.%), **O -phenylphenol** (0.2-5 wt.%) and water or lower alkanol as carrier.
ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Fungicide; Virucide.
A composition comprising water (8 wt.%), **succinic** acid (2.5 wt.%), phenol (90 %; 0.5 wt.%), Adogen (RTM) (2 wt.%) and ethanol (86.5 wt.%) at pH 6.5 had a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity that lasted for at least 28 days. The composition killed mildew on contact.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For treating bacterial infection, killing mildew, sanitizing e.g. vents and ducts, for preventing bacterial, viral and fungal growth.
ADVANTAGE - The composition is hypoallergenic, have slower release and are longer acting.
Dwg.0/0

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 9 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:355347 PROMT
TITLE: EPA issues tebufenozide tolerance, extends time-limited tolerances
SOURCE: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, (2 Jul 1998) pp. N/A
ISSN: 0146-0501.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 4225
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB In the June 24 Federal Register, EPA issued a final rule establishing tolerances for residues of tebufenozide in or on pecans at 0.01 ppm and wine grapes at 0.5 ppm. The agency also issued a time-limited tolerance for the insecticide in or on pears at 1.0 ppm to allow use of tebufenozide on pears under an experimental use permit.
Rohm and Haas Co. petitioned the agency for the tolerances, EPA announced Jan. 28. No comments were received in response to the notice of filing.
June 24, EPA issued a final rule establishing time-limited tolerances for residues of the fungicide fludioxonil, 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, in or on apricots, nectarines, peaches and plums at 5.0 ppm. To expire and be revoked Dec. 31, 1999, the tolerances were issued on EPA's own initiative in connection with granting of a FIFRA Section 18 emergency exemption authorizing use of the fungicide in California, Georgia and South Carolina on stone fruit to control brown rote, gray mold rot and Rhizopus rot.
According to the three states, these fungal pathogens cause "latent infection" during the period from shuck fall through harvest. As

fruit matures, its disease resistance declines and such a latent fungal infection turns into a fruit lesion, and lesioned fruit is "unmarketable." The only other registered alternative, dicloran, does not control these fruit diseases at a "commercially acceptable" level, EPA noted, adding that "significant" economic losses are expected.
EPA issued a final rule June 19 extending to July 31, 1999, the time-limited tolerances for residues of the pesticide buprofezin and its metabolite BF 12 in or on citrus fruit at 2.0 ppm; dried citrus pulp at 10 ppm; cotton seed at 1.0 ppm; cotton gin byproducts at 20 ppm; milk at 0.03 ppm; and cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and horse meat at 0.02 ppm; fat at 0.02 ppm and meat byproducts at 0.5 ppm.
July 31, 1997, EPA issued a rule announcing the time-limited tolerances in connection with the agency's granting of an emergency exemption authorizing the use of buprofezin on citrus in California to control red scale and in Arizona and California to control whitefly on cotton.
EPA received requests to extend these time-limited tolerances for this year's growing season, as red scale has developed resistance to available controls in some areas of California.
THIS IS AN EXCERPT: COPYRIGHT 1998 CRC Press, Inc.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 9 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:481966 PROMT
TITLE: FOOD ADDITIVE ORDERS ISSUED OR AMENDED DURING 1992 (PART 2)
SOURCE: Food Chemical News, (11 Jan 1993) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0015-6337.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 724
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB GELLAN GUM. 172.665 amended to clear use as a stabilizer and thickener generally, and to delete a 5% limitation for acyl groups. Kelco Petition Dec. 2, 1987, as amended. Order Nov. 25 (Nov. 30, Page 41).
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION. 178.1005 amended to clear use of in ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymers. Dow Chemical Petition Sept. 24, 1986, as amended. Order July 22 (July 27, Page 63).
LAMINATE STRUCTURES FOR USE AT TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 120xF AND 250xF. 177.1395 amended to clear ethyl-ene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymers as a nonfood contact layer for laminates. Mitsui Petro-chemical Industries Petition Jan. 6, 1989, as amended. Order Sept. 21 (Sept. 28, Page 50).
METHYL AND ETHYL ESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS PRODUCED FROM EDIBLE FATS AND OILS. 172.225 amended to add ethyl esters to the title, and to clear use of the esters at not more than 3% by weight in an aqueous emulsion in dehydrating grapes to produce raisins. GRAS affirmation Petition filed by Victorian Chemical April 9, 1986, as amended. Order April 13 (April 20, Page 33).
PENTAERYTHRITOL ADIPATE-STEARATE. 178.3690 amended to change the melting point range to 55x-58xC, and to identify the additive as an ester of pentaerythritol with adipic acid and stearic acid and its associated fatty acids (chiefly palmitic), with adipic acid comprising 14% and stearic acid and its associated acids (chiefly palmitic) comprising 71% of the organic moieties. Henkel Petition Sept. 19, 1991. Order April 29 (May 4, Page 49).
THIS IS AN EXCERPT: Copyright 1993 by CRC Press, Inc.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 9 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-410732 [51] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-183021
TITLE: Compsn. for inserting in holes in wood caused by decay, etc. - contains water-soluble decay or insect pest controlling powder, poly alkylene glycol, organic acid and carbonate.
DERWENT CLASS: A97 C03 D22 E19 E37
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DAIN-N) DAINIPPON MOKUZAI BOFU KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 05310503	A	19931122	(199351)*		9
JP 3140172	B2	20010305	(200115)		8

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 05310503	A	JP 1992-143483	19920508
JP 3140172	B2	JP 1992-143483	19920508

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3140172	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 05310503

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1992-143483 19920508
AN 1993-410732 [51] WPIDS
AB JP 05310503 A UPAB: 19940209
Compsn. contains water soluble powder for decay or insect pest controlling agents, polyalkylene glycols, organic acids and carbonates.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsns. may be inserted into holes caused by decay or insect damage and release the controlling agents. Pref., antiseptic, insect controlling and antitermite agents including (a) inorganic cpds. e.g. borax, boric acid, borates, NaF, K2SiF6 or CuSO4 and (b) organic cpds. e.g. **o-phenyl phenol**, mercaptobenzothiazole or tribromophenol, polyalkylene glycols e.g. PEG having polymerisation deg. of at least 1,000, organic acids e.g. **succinic**, citric or malic acid; and carbonates e.g. NaHCO3 or K2CO3, are moulded at ratios of 85-15:50-5:40-5:40-5 to give the compsn.

In an example a moulded compsn. comprising PEG 6000, NaHCO3, **succinic** acid and boric acid at a ratio of 5:25:25:45 was prepd. by compression. The compsn., placed in water at 40 deg.C, dissolved with vigorous bubbling in one hr. The compsn. placed in holes of wood having 40% water content completely decomposed after 60 days.
Dwg.0/0

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91113225 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91113225 PubMed ID: 1989617

TITLE: Quinone mediated electron transport system in the filarial parasite Setaria digitata.
AUTHOR: Santhamma K R; Kaleysa R R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, India.
SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (1991 Jan 15) 174 (1) 386-92.
Journal code: 0372516. ISSN: 0006-291X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199102
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910329
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19910222

AB Setaria digitata, a cattle filarial parasite, is known to have peculiarities such as hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) production, cyanide insensitivity, absence of cytochromes and presence of quinones. Estimation of mitochondrial H2O2 with different substrates and inhibitors showed that salicylhydroxamic acid (SHAM), the alternative oxidase inhibitor, inhibited the H2O2 production maximally. Based on the inhibitory studies with rotenone, antimycin A, o-hydroxydiphenyl, SHAM and 2 thenoyltrifluoroacetone, a mechanism for the electron transport is proposed. Quinone Q8 seems to have a central role, hence inhibitors at the level of quinones might prove to be effective in designing drugs for filariasis.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 9 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-219898 JAPIO
TITLE: DEODORIZING DETERGENT FOR URINE POT
INVENTOR: KITSUTA AKITO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KOUSEIKEN:KK
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 02219898	A	19900903	Heisei	C11D007-50

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1989-39453 19890221
ORIGINAL: JP01039453 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-39453 19890221
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1990

AN 1990-219898 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To obtain the title detergent slowly releasing an active ingredient with excellent sustained dissolution property and storage stability by incorporating 3,4-xylenol, 3,5-xylenol or **o-phenylphenol** and an acidic substance.
CONSTITUTION: Pref. 15-90wt.% 3,4-xylenol, 3,5-xylenol or **o-phenylphenol** and pref. 0.5-80wt.% acidic substance (e.g. sulfamic or **succinic** acid) are incorporated.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1990,JPO&Japio

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 9 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-120508 [16] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1989-053716

TITLE: Mfg. polyester fibre used for reinforcing rubber - by impregnating undrawn polyester yarn with solvent, continuously drawing and heat treating.
DERWENT CLASS: A12 A23 A94 F01
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TORA) TORAY IND INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 01068514	A	19890314	(198916)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 01068514	A	JP 1987-224366	19870907

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1987-224366 19870907
AN 1989-120508 [16] WPIDS
AB JP 01068514 A UPAB: 19930923
A polyester undrawn yarn with intrinsic viscosity at least 0.85 and double refractive index up to 15 x 10 power (-3) is impregnated with a solvent capable of having substantial solubility to the polyester and swelling the polyester at a temp. higher than 200 deg.C for 0.1 sec. to 6 min. in the defined length state and continuously drawn at a drawing temp. 20-110 deg.C and heat-treated at a temp. 180-260 deg.C to mfr. a polyester fibre.

The solvent used includes formic acid, acetic acid, ureic acid, oxalic acid, **succinic** acid, methyl ethyl ketone, n-hexane, dioxane, methanol, diphenyl, O-cresol, methyl salicylate, **o -phenylphenol**, naphthalene, methyl benzoate, alpha-naphthol, beta-naphthol, anithol, acetophenone, benzoic acid, phenyl cellulose, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, phenyl methyl carbinol, trichlorobenzene and acetone.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The polyester fibre has tensile strength, high toughness and lower shrinkage and is pref. used for reinforcing rubber.
0/0

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 9 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-119068 [20] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1985-051557
TITLE: External gel prepn. contg. imidazole antifungals - do not irritate, spread easily are not sticky and allow imidazole to be absorbed through skin but not to evaporate off.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B03 C02
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 60058914	A	19850405	(198520)*		5
JP 02042812	B	19900926	(199042)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 60058914	A	JP 1983-169058	19830912
JP 02042812	B	JP 1983-169058	19830912

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1983-169058 19830912
AN 1985-119068 [20] WPIDS
AB JP 60058914 A UPAB: 19930925
Title gel prepns. contain 1-(1-o-(m-chloro benzyloxy)phenyl-vinyl)-1H-imidazole (I) or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts at 0.2-2 wt.%, carboxyvinyl polymer at 0.5-3 wt.%, monohydric alcohol of up to 3C at 5-30 wt.%, 2-6C dihydric alcohol at 5-50 wt.%, polyethylene glycol of ave. mol. wt. 200-1500 at 5-20 wt.% and organic amine, and water.

(I) is described in J5 5164677 and J.Med.Chem., 26,768 (1983). The salt includes of HCI, oxalic or **succinic** acid. The monohydric alcohol is MeOH, EtOH, PrOH or i-PrOH. The dihydric alcohol is ethylene, propylene or trimethylene glycol; 1,3- or 1,4-butanediol; 1,5-pentane-diol, 1,6-hexanediol, etc. The polyethylene glycol is e.g. PEG-200, 300, 400, 600, 1000, and 1500. The organic amine is used for controlling pH range at 4-7, pref. 5-7, and is e.g. Et2NH, Et3N, mono- di- or tri-ethanolamine, mono-, di- or tri-propanolamine, Bu3N, Oct3N, etc.. In addition, an antioxidant (e.g. alkyl gallate, butylhydroxy anisole, butylhydroxy toluene, tocopherol, thiodipropionic acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid), antiseptic (e.g. p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester, dehydroacetic acid, **o-phenylphenol**, sorbic acid) and chelating agent (e.g. ethylenediamine tetraacetate 2Na salt), may be included.

In an example, 10% ethanol, 30.0% propylene glycol and 15.0% PEG 400 are added to a suspension of 1.5% carboxyvinyl polymer in water; the mixt. is stirred to homogeneity; an aq. soln. of 1% (I) is added and the mixt. neutralised with 1.5% triethanolamine.
0/0

(FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:52:45 ON 19 MAR 2003)
L8 1476 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON PHENOL/CT
L9 1198 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "SUCCINIC ACID"/CT
L10 1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE
AN 2001609494 MEDLINE
TI The cyo operon of Pseudomonas putida is involved in carbon catabolite repression of phenol degradation.
AU Petruschka L; Burchhardt G; Muller C; Weihe C; Herrmann H
SO Mol Genet Genomics, (2001 Oct) 266 (2) 199-206.
Journal code: 101093320. ISSN: 1617-4615.
AB A bicistronic reporter consisting of the promoterless genes aacC1 (conferring gentamycin resistance) and lacZ fused to the catabolic promoter of the phenol degradation genes was used to identify and analyse mutants of Pseudomonas putida with altered carbon catabolite repression (CR) of phenol degradation. Out of approximately 2500 mini-Tn5 mutants analysed so far, 12 mutants that were resistant to gentamycin during growth on succinate were identified. In eight of these mutants mini-Tn5 was inserted into one of the genes of the cyo operon. The cyo operon encodes the cytochrome o ubiquinol oxidase,

the terminal oxidase of the cyanide-sensitive branch of the respiratory chain. In these mutants the activity of the PphlA promoter was significantly increased during growth on succinate and reached 15-20% of that found during growth with the non-repressing carbon source pyruvate. During growth on glucose the reduction of CR was less obvious, during growth on lactate CR was unchanged. The possible significance of the cyo operon for the generation of signal(s) for carbon catabolite repression is discussed.

=> fil hom
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:53:24 ON 19 MAR 2003